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A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF YOUTH SLANG ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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INTRODUCTION

We live in a world which is currently dominated by the media, mainly by television, the Internet, radio and magazines. This media is constantly shaping our views, our beliefs, thoughts and values. Over the years it can be noticeable that our behaviour, thinking and language have changed.

Many researchers such as Mattiello (2008), Crystal (2001), McCrindle (2011) have been evaluating the impact of digital media which changed not only views and values of the young generation, but primarily their language. The young generation has always had their own jargon, with which they tried to stand out. Their language is characterised by the use of non-standard language and newly created words.

The poet Sandburg once said “*Slang is a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands and goes to work.*” (Sandburg, 1959). It means that the young generation creates new words by shortening existing words, such as: *exam* from *examination*, *fab* from *fabulous* and creating new words by combining old words with new words from technology and other new phenomena.

Teenagers are contributing more than other social groups to form new words, expressions and phrases which can be understood by the people of the same social group. Slang is helpful for teens because they can communicate freely with their peers. According to Bucholtz (2001, p. 1), slang is “*a generation-specific lexicon associated with taboo topics that is creative and rapidly changing.*” Teenagers use non-standard language to express their opinion in a jovial or abrasive manner

However, many researchers are disregarding slang because it is seen as an informal language, which has humorous and taboo phrases and is a deviation from the standard language. The users of standard English see slang as “*sloppy, vulgar, ugly and trivial*” (Coleman, 2012, p. 1). Also, Coleman (2012) adds that slang users are identified as uneducated individuals who use repeatedly the same slang words, showing that they have limited vocabulary and imagination.

Unfortunately, it is often hard to research slang. Language expert Sutherland (2015) states that the English language changes much faster, because of Instant Messaging and social media. Sutherland (2015) believes that the key factor in the rise of acronyms was the technological evolution. It means that the vocabulary of the English language is constantly

changing. It can obtain new words, or new meanings of already existing words and discard old, no longer useful words. Sutherland (2015) gave examples such as: *TXT*, *GR8*, *M8*, *TBT* and *ICYMI*.

The **relevance** of this paper is that conducting research of the slang used on social media can enrich the vocabulary of a learner of the English language. Moreover, it can contribute to the understanding of the literal and figurative meaning of a slang word, or phrase used in the given context.

The **aim** of this paper is to determine the ways slang enriches the standard English language and establish what the most frequently used types of slang on social media are.

To achieve the set **aim**, the following **objectives** were determined:

1. To define the concept of slang;
2. To identify the types of slang words and phrases;
3. To distinguish the types of slang found on social media;
4. To identify the literal and figurative meaning of slang expressions used by commenters on social media and to verify which of them were added to dictionaries;
5. To prove the hypothesis that was raised.

The **subject** of the research is the slang language used by the young generation on social media, such as Twitter, YouTube, Bored Panda and the 9gag page on Facebook comment sections.

The **hypothesis** is that the most frequent type of slang found on social media is in the form of an abbreviation.

To achieve the aim of the research the following methods were used: descriptive approach, quantitative and qualitative methods.

The **theoretical framework** which was adopted for this research is the *Triangle of reference* (Triangle of meaning) proposed by Ogden and Richards in *The Meaning of Meaning* (1923). The theory states that words can refer to something else in the external world.

The structure of the research paper consists of three main parts. These are: literature review, methodology and empirical part. The literature review gives the information about notions social media and *Netspeak*. Also, it concentrates on the slang and its main types of creation. Then, it is generalized with partial conclusion, which leads to the next part – methodology. The second part describes the methods and means by which the research was made. It indicates all the steps by which the empirical part was made. The third part is empirical part which presents the main types of slang which were found in comments on social media. It also contains brief conclusion of findings. The conclusion contains all the answers to the objects raised in the introduction. In addition, the Bachelor thesis has the list of references, summary in the Lithuanian language and appendices with comments found on social media.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Today the English language is widely used throughout the world. It became the most understood lingua franca. With the development of new technologies, English spread greatly around the world and it is known that in the 21st century television, radio, films are mostly broadcast in English. However, as most people are only learners of the English language, it can be difficult to understand English slang used by the youth on social media. That is why the descriptive analysis of slang can be beneficial while studying English. The aim of the bachelor's thesis is to establish what are the most frequently used types of slang on social media.

1.1 The notion of social media

Today, social media is not seen as a new concept, however 15 years ago almost nobody used the Internet. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) state that the Internet started as a Bulletin Board System (BBS) which permitted users to exchange information and messages between each other. In the 1990s homepages were created which allowed users to share their private information. Nowadays, these homepages are analogs for blogs or weblogs. Currently, social media changes the World Wide Web to its initial purpose, in a way, that people start exchanging the private information among themselves just like in the times of BBS. The growing availability of the Internet around the world permitted the creation of *Myspace* (2003) and *Facebook* (2004) which can be also called “*virtual worlds*”.

The numbers presented by Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) demonstrate how social media has developed over 15 years. In 2009 more than 175 million users registered to the online social networking site *Facebook*. Moreover, every minute, users are uploading 72 hours of content to the video sharing site *YouTube* (YouTube, 2012). Social media is defined as “*a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of User Generated Content.*” (Kaplan, Haenlein, 2010, p. 60). Also, it allows users to present themselves on social media in order to get rewards, for example, to make a positive impression of himself or herself, or to present their personal information, such as feelings, thoughts, dislikes and likes.

Social media allows everyone to communicate online by creating profiles on social networks. Here users can invite their friends, send them e-mails or instant messages. Personal profiles are composed of information, such as photos, posts, videos and audio files. According to the eBusiness MBA Guide, the most popular social networking sites of 2016 are *Facebook*, *YouTube* and *Twitter*. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) state that social networks are so

enormously popular between younger generations that the *Urban Dictionary* added the new term “*Facebook addict*”.

1.2 Writing spaces online

David Barton and Carmen Lee (2013) gives an overview of the two most popular social networks online with writing spaces, which are Facebook and YouTube. The authors define writing spaces as “*spaces that provide the possibilities and constraints of what can be written, and what is likely to be written*” (Barton, Lee, 2013, p. 27). They believe that the written world is the most important feature of online interactions.

The social network *Facebook* was first launched in 2004 to simplify the communication between Harvard students. As the typical social network, users are able to have their profiles (timelines) with the space where they can write posts. Over the years, the site itself was modified many times, but it always has had spaces for writing, which are called status updates or simply – posts. This micro-blogging allows a user to write about his or her feelings, thoughts or activities at the moment of posting it. At first, it was limited to just 420 characters, but now the limit is 5000 characters plus the added function of attaching photos or videos to the status update. Moreover, *Facebook* provides users not only with space for writing posts, but also a commenting feature, which works as a site for discussion. This social network is the convergence culture. Jenkins (2001) comments on the convergence culture in the different way “*we are entering an era where media will be everywhere, and we will use all kinds of media in relation to one another*” (Jenkins, 2001, p. 93). It means that *Facebook* users are able to connect to different sites easily by clicking on the article of a newspaper.

The second most popular social network is *YouTube*. It is the video-sharing site, which was created in 2005. However, it is seen as a social network site because of the unique relationship between video uploaders and their viewers. Nevertheless, a video-based site has many writing spaces. These spaces are subtitles and annotations which can be added to the particular video and commenting space, where users can express their opinion about the video. Comments appear below the video which they are watching. Videos and users’ comments can also be rated by clicking “like” or “dislike” buttons.

The third social network is *Twitter*. It is a micro-blogging platform that has users’ profiles. These profiles include names, locations of the users and an optionally their short biographies. There are also numbers of posted tweets, followers and followed people. *Twitter* detects the most used words, phrases or hashtags in order to indicate “trending topics”. The *Urban Dictionary* explains hashtag as “*a way for people to search for tweets that*

have a common topic and to begin a conversation". A hashtag is created when a user prefixes a word with the "#" symbol. For example, when Michael Jackson passed away, the most "trending topics" were #MJ, #King of Pop and #Michael Jackson (Kwak, Lee, Park, Moon, 2010, p. 2). Twitter states that their mission is *"to give everyone the power to create and share ideas and information instantly, without barriers."* (Twitter, 2016). Users can use only 140 characters to self-report what are they thinking and doing.

1.3 Influences which shape the English language

The literature which is concerned with slang Dalzell (1996), McCrindle and Wolfinger (2011) suggests that music had the most powerful influence on the language of the youth of 20th and 21st century. Dalzell (1996) states that African-American dialect had significant influence on the vocabulary of the American youth of the 20th century, while Jazz musicians shaped the language in the 1930s and rappers in the 1980s and 1990s. He believes that the other influences were not as powerful as those from the streets of Harlem and Chicago.

As the language evolves and changes with time, it can completely lose its words, or phrases can omit their primary meaning. So, similarly to Dalzell, McCrindle and Wolfinger (2011) also state that the American culture shapes the language today. However, they added three more forces, such as technology, multiculturalism and globalisation which extend the vocabulary of the English language. McCrindle and Wolfinger (2011) believe that technology has the greatest power in forming language today. Unarguably some can blame technology for the illiteracy of youth, but generations Y and Z understand that they can use abbreviations and acronyms only while communicating on the Internet, rather than in a formal setting. Of course, grammar rules are frequently omitted in chats in order to speed the communication among people. Teenagers also use emoticons to convey feelings.

As the English language is referred to as the "lingua franca", which is the international language, often taught as a second language, it can easily adopt non-English words, for example *anime, karate, geisha, Ramadan, jihad*, etc. In 2011, linguists from the Global Language monitor McCrindle (2011) counted 1,009,614 words in the English language, from which 700,000 words were created because of the Internet. All in all, globalization, the American culture and instant messaging have had the biggest impact on the standard English language.

1.4 The Internet language

Crystal (2001) comments about the effect of the Internet on languages. He states that researchers are not only worried about the property rights, privacy and crime on the Internet, but also about linguistic issues. One of the most important questions that linguists pose is whether e-mail vocabulary predicts the end of spelling and literacy of people. Crystal (2001) stated that the spoken language was found on the Internet only in videos, films and sound clips. Though, he predicted that as the technology will be gradually developing, more people will present graphically the information which they hear in videos. The term “Netspeak” is a synonym for terms, such as “Netlish”, “Weblish”, “cyberspeak” and “Internet language”. Netspeak causes the changes not only of writing, but also speaking, as now speech is strongly related to writing. The Internet influenced the language mainly on vocabulary and changed some features of graphology. Crystal (2001) claims that people tend to use terms from computer technology in their everyday speech. These terms frequently take a different meaning than their literal. In that way, people want to show that they are cool. These are some examples of terms proposed: *She’s multitasking* means it can be said of someone doing multiple things at once; *I’ll ping you later* means to get in touch some time later, or *He’s 404* means he is not around. These examples show that the special vocabulary of programmers is now found in the everyday conversations of ordinary people. Also, TV presenters usually announce electronic addresses to their listeners or viewers, using words, such as *at*, *dot*, *forward slash* and *com*, so that they could write to a programme. The prefix *e-* is now being used in many expressions. Dictionaries have already added new entries, such as *e-text*, *e-money*, *e-books*, *e-shop*, *e-list*, etc.

Kolowich (2014) believes that the Internet is the most prevailing influence on people’s everyday communication. This is due to the fact that people spend more time online than listening to the radio or watching television. Many are just scrolling their smartphones which are linked to the Internet. Internet users adopt new words faster because of the “Internet trends” which propose new phrases and words.

Zazulak (2016) presents the terms *lol*, *asap* and *yolo* as examples of the English Internet slang which are commonly used in forums, chats and blogs. Similarly to Crystal, Zazulak (2016) also believes that Internet language is used in everyday speech. He adds that it is difficult to create a list of Internet vocabulary because it changes very quickly. Some examples of English Internet slang have infiltrated other languages, such words as “*TBT*” – meaning Throwback Thursday, or “*bae*” – the abbreviation of “babe”. These abbreviations and slang words are used by people in e-mails, text messages and everyday life.

1.5 The notion of slang

The Online Cambridge Dictionary defines slang as “*vocabulary that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal language. It can offend people if it is used about other people or outside a group of people who know each other well. We usually use slang in speaking rather than writing. Slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms*”. The dictionary also provides an example of “*chicken*”, the figurative meaning of which is “*someone who is not brave enough*”.

Many authors agree that it is difficult to define precisely what slang is. Dalzell (1996) claims that young people do not use slang phrases or words to hide the true meaning of their thoughts from parents or higher authorities. He states that youngsters altogether do not use non-standard language while communicating with parents. However, this idea is revolutionary, because it contradicts Chapman’s statement. Chapman (1986) believes that teenagers use slang in order to be incomprehensible to older people. Moreover, slang acts as the defending function against offences from adults. Chapman’s (1986) assertion clearly contradicts Dalzell’s idea of slang. According to Dalzell (1996), the non-standard language has three main purposes. Firstly, slang serves as the tool to change the level of conversation from formal to informal. It helps to understand how young people have to communicate with each other and from which social group they are, because they use particular words and phrases. Secondly, slang defines one’s social status. This non-standard vocabulary often helps youngsters in awkward situations with their peers. With the use of established phrases for greetings and farewells they can handle social situations easily. Thirdly, slang helps teenagers to disobey established norms. With the use of satire, witty and vulgar words, the youth can resist established authority.

The last observation of Dalzell (1996) is that slang words are cyclical, which means that some words, which are popular today, were also used some decades ago. For example, “*tasty*” was popular in the 1920s and then emerged again in the 1980s. The following examples show us their date of origin: *brutal* (1940s), *cherry* (1950s), *chill* (1960s) (Dalzell, 2016, p. xiv).

Chapman (1986) clearly explained this phenomena of why some words are forgotten and then they emerge again. He said that there is no need to reinvent slang words, because slang which is used today is not as new as it seems.

Allen (1993) sees slang as an informal form of speech. This is the reason why slang has many distinctive features of other non-standard vocabularies, such as argots, colloquial words and ethnic dialects. Allen (1993) claims that many researchers now use “*popular language*” to describe slang, because it has words which are not standard, informal and not academic. It is seen as a part of modern society. Similarly to Dalzell, Allen (1993) also states that slang marks social differences in everyday life. He explains how words from social groups turn to general slang. Allen (1993) claims that many people belong to some subgroups. These subcultures have their own pronunciation of words, special words, special meanings of words and distinctive grammatical features. So, these special words from subgroups become general slang words when they leak to other social groups of people where they become approved. The process of diffusion of lexical words to many thousands of social circles is simplified by mass media. Allen (1993) claims that “folk lexical culture”, which are words invented by people, blends with “mass lexical culture”, with those invented by media writers.

The idea, which was proposed by Allen, that slang has many features of informal languages is more widely discussed by Maciej Widawski (2015). He states that people understand slang words as expressions which are extremely vulgar and offensive. That is why Widawski (2015) tried to explain the similarities and differences of slang and non-standard language words.

Firstly, taboo words are often confused with slang. Taboo refers to “*an expression or subject that is forbidden or disapproved of because it is considered socially unacceptable*” (Widawski, 2015, p. 10). Slang synonyms for the standard expressions in English become taboo words in some subgroups. For example, a synonym for “African American” is *colored* or *black*. These expressions can lose their negative meaning when they are used in black humor, or in self-mockery. Secondly, euphemisms are also linked to slang words. They are substitutions for taboo words, and they are milder in their meaning. Examples of euphemisms are: *B.S.* for “*bull shit*” (nonsense), *darned* for *damned* (cursed) (Widawski, 2015, p. 10). However, not all euphemisms are slang, because they can be found in literature, for instance, to say *God*, writers use the euphemism *All-Merciful*, or the word *terminate* - instead of *kill*.

To express the relations of idioms and neologisms to slang is much easier. Idiom is a phrase, the meaning of which cannot be concluded from each element which constructs the phrase, for example, *to let down* (disappoint) or *tie down* (to restrict). Many slang expressions are idioms: *armpit of the world* (a very undesirable place). However, for

idioms to be considered slang, they have to be stylistically lower than standard English. As for neologisms, words which are newly created are usually understood as slang. The reason why slang can be seen as a neologism is its wordplay, spontaneous creation and novelty. Also, neologism becomes slang if a new word gains new meaning or changes its form by combining, blending or shortening. The examples provided are: *cheese* (money), *waitron* (waitress, or waiter). But, there are neologisms which may not be slang. These words are created recently, for example, *eating disorder*, *unfriend*, *webmaster*, etc. (Widawski, 2015).

McCrindle and Wolfinger (2011) define slang as “*words, expressions, and usages [which are] often short-lived, and are considered unsuitable for formal contract*” (2011). The authors believe that young people use slang words depending on their belonging to the particular subculture. Moreover, youngsters often use not only newly created slang words, but also terms from their parents and grand-parents youth. Occasionally, teenagers change the meaning of slang, spelling and pronunciation. Since many slang words are from previous generations, they can be added to the dictionaries, but it depends on whether or not they were used by the media or the dominant culture. For example, the word “cool” has evolved and changed its meaning from one generation to another. Today it is not pronounced simply as “cool” but “koo-wel”, “kewl” and can mean “ok”, “good” (McCrindle, Wolfinger, 2011, p. 55). Another term which was explicitly changed in meaning is “dude”. At first, the term meant “*well dressed male*” then “*a city person*” and from the 1970s it addresses not only males but also females. The misspelling of the word “fat” – *phat* is a slang word, an acronym which means “*pretty hot and tempting*”. (McCrindle, Wolfinger, 2011, p. 57). The authors provide the table of slang words which evolved with each generation:

Table 1. Slang words from three generations

Boomers	X-ers	Y-ers
Man	Awesome	The bomb
Chick	Chillin	Bling-bling
Dude	Bogus	yuppie

The interesting features of youth slang are that many words have similar meanings, for example, words like *wasted*, *crun* and *maggot* all refer to the word “drunk”. Moreover, many slang words refer to music, parties, antisocial activities and disapprovals of established rules (McCrindle and Wolfinger, 2011).

1.6 Formation of slang

Slang is the non-standard vocabulary. In each language, vocabulary is created from existing words, while they are changed in form or gain new meanings, and from borrowed words from other foreign languages. According to Algeo (1991) the main sources which create new words are combining, shortening, blending, borrowing and creating. Widawski (2015) presents these sources and explains them in detail.

Combining is the process by which the biggest number of new words is created. It includes compounding, affixation and phraseology. **Compound** words are formed from two different words, for example, *drunk-driving*. “*They are pronounced as a single unit, with a single stress, and they function grammatically as a single unit*” (Widawski, 2015, p. 19). Compounds can be written as a whole word (*flowerpot*), with the use of a hyphen (*flower-pot*) or as separate words (*flower pot*) but in this way it is harder to identify it as a compound word. Compounds can be formed from two standard words or from two slang words (*piggybank*), or even mixing them together. The most common combination of compound is the **noun-noun**, because it is easier to name things than create new words for identifying actions or qualities (Algeo, 1991). The examples provided by Widawski (2015) are: *Come on*, “*drama queen*” – someone who reacts in an exaggerated way; *he lost a serious “rap battle”* – teasing, provoked by rhyming comments. The second combination is the **adjective-noun**, however it can be reversed (**noun-adjective**), for instance: *the “Dirty South”* – any southern state in the USA; *his “ace cool”* – a close friend. Another process of combining that was proposed by Algeo (1991) is **affixation**, which is characterized by adding affixes to already existing words. These affixes are: prefixes, attached to the front of a word, suffixes, found at the end of a word and infixes, which are inserted to the middle of a word. Many suffixes are from standard English, but when they are attached to slang words, they become slang expressions. For instance, *a gangbanger* – member of a criminal gang; *a hoodie* – hooded sweatshirt or top (Widawski, 2015). Prefixes are also used to create slang words. They are not as frequent as affixes, but they are found more often than infixes: *ex-shortie* – former girlfriend; *mega-cool* – extremely excellent; *mini-gig* - small musical performance; *underdig* – understand completely (Widawski, 2015). Contrary to suffixes and prefixes, infixes are rare. However, they can be found in standard English and in slang. Infixes are added in between two words, which make a compound word sound awkward. The most popular infix is *-izz-*, which created many trendy expressions in rap, in hip-hop and parodies. It can be used to euphemize offensive expressions. For instance, *my nizzle* – fellow African-American; *my bizzad* - my bad; *we drizzink* – we drink; *It’s gonna be kizzold* – cold

(Widawski, 2015). **Phraseology** is another process of combining. The term “phrase” is defined as “as a small series of words standing together in a fixed order and forming a single conceptual meaning” (Widawski, 2015, p. 36). Phrases have a fixed structure and are composed of different elements which have one meaning. Examples are: *cut a long story short, on the right track, heads will roll, flip the script, to make bank*, etc. (Widawski, 2015).

One of slang’s characteristics is brevity. People tend to use slang words in order to express ideas quicker. That is why, **monosyllabic** words are popular in African-American slang, for example: *John spent hours on her new **do** – haircut; you gonna **dog** – criticize; don’t forget, grab the blow, then **jet** – leave* (Widawski, 2015). **Abbreviation** is also popular in slang. It involves clipping, initialisms and acronyms. **Clippings** are abbreviations in which part of a word is removed to make it shorter without the change in meaning. A word can be shortened by back, front and both clipping. The examples of shortened words found in standard English are presented: *cab* (cabriolet), *exam* (examination), *plane* (airplane) and *flu* (influenza) (Widawski, 2015). It is possible to clip compounds and phrases. In this case, the clipping, called **ellipsis**, can occur at the end or at the beginning. For instance, *Jerry and Andy, were born in the **Apple** – New York City; They let you drive the **Benz** – Mercedes-Benz automobile; Definitely, **mos def** – definitely* (Widawski, 2015).

The other type of abbreviation is **initialism**. It is formed by the initial letters of words pronounced in sequence. Ordinarily, they are spelled in capital letters. The examples found in standard English are: *HTML, S.O.S., Y.M.C.A.* However, slang also uses initialisms widely. The examples proposed by Widawski (2015) are: *The nearest **BK** – “Burger King” restaurant, I am drinking a **D.P.** – “Dom Perignon” champagne*. There is also the extreme case, when people reduce a word to just one letter, typically to an initial, capitalized letter: *Chill out, **B** – man; I want to still be drivin’ my **V** – automobile*. Still, another type of abbreviation is **acronyms**. They are created using the first letters of each word and are pronounced as one whole word. The cases found in standard English are: *NATO, UNESCO, AIDS, laser*, etc., in African-American slang they are: *all the **CREAM** – money; the beats of the **deejay** – disc jockey* (Widawski, 2015).

Zero derivation is another method used in slang. Widawski (2015) states that it is a process in which a word changes its grammatical function into another without any conversion in form. By the *verbification* the noun can turn into a verb. Converted words may be either slang or standard English. The examples are: *Ain’t nobody tryin’ to “clown” – to joke; “Deejaying” – working as a disc jockey* (Widawski, 2015). When a verb changes into a

noun it is called *nominalization*. The examples of nominalization are: *The movie was a “rip-off”* – a copy, *just for “kicks”* – for pleasure.

The process of combining and shortening is called **blending**. “A blend is a word made by joining two or more forms but omitting at least part of one” (Algeo, 1991, p. 10). The first word, which begins the blend process can be shortened at the end, for instance, “*bar-b-burger*” = bar-b-(cue) + burger; “*femspeak*” = fem(inine) + speak (Algeo, 1991, p. 10). Another characteristic of blended words is the occurrence of the overlap of sounds in the middle of the joint, for example, “*videot*” = vide(o) + idiot; “*robomb*” = rob(ot) + bomb. Barrett (2006) provides the examples of political slang words which were made by blending – “*Waterbugger*”, “*Watergaffe*”, “*Watergoof*” and “*Watergaters*” which means people who hide evidence.

The productive source of creating new words in the English language is to borrow them from foreign languages. This process is called **borrowing**. Many loanwords came to English in recent times, but there is still a need to borrow some words, as there is a lack of them in English. According to Algeo (1991), there are *simple loanwords*, *adapted loanwords* and *loan translations*. Simple loanwords are adopted into English without modifications of pronunciation and with no major change of its form, such as “*plastique*”, “*la nouvelle cuisine*”. Adapted loanwords are changed in their morphological, phonological or orthographic form, for example, “*cybernetics*” instead of *kybernetes*, or “*ataractic*” instead of *ataraktos*. “They are adapted from their foreign word pattern to a more native one” (Algeo, 1991, p. 4). Moreover, English can borrow not only the form of a loanword, but also its meaning, conveyed by the appropriate words already existing in English, for instance “*new cuisine*” instead of *nouvelle cuisine*. However, Widawski (2015) believes that loanwords are not so common in non-formal language, because slang is ethnocentric, so loanwords do not sound to people like English. He adds that borrowings are often used in jargon rather than in everyday speech. Examples added by Widawski (2015) are the following: *We spent “boo coos”* = a lot of (from French “beaucoup”), *Yo we “parlay”* = have a good time (from French “parler”).

Phrases created from personal names of inventors or fictional characters are important while creating slang. They are called **eponyms**. Widawski (2015) claims that people should have particular knowledge about the name in order to create a slang expression. A few examples are *I don’t ball in my “Jordans”* = Nike gym shoes, *she pulled an envelope of “Benjamins”* = hundred dollar bills.

McCrindle and Wolfinger (2011) propose one more category by which youth slang can be classified. This process is called **onomatopoeia**. These words are imitations of the sound with which actions or things are associated, for example, “*bling-bling*” denotes jewellery, or “*doof-doof*” is associated with electronic music (i.e. techno).

The last type of slang is **neologism**. Yaguello (1998) states that neologism is the process of creation of new words. Interestingly, it can be found not only in slang and in popular speech, but also in technical and formal language. Yaguello (1998) explains this phenomenon by indicating that researchers and computer wizards create their own words, such as *software*, *to download*, *to debug*. Yaguello (1998) believes that neologisms are needed in communication in order to sound funny and to show that the language is dynamic. Neologisms can be created by accident while a speaker intended to say something else, by pun or by combining two segments, for example, *motel* → motor + hotel, *smog* → smoke + fog. Portmanteau words are sometimes witty and expressive. They are created by truncated syllables. Yaguello (1998) gives examples of such words as *Komsomol*, *kolkhoze*, *Gestapo* and *ficdep* (fiction department).

Neologisms can be formed from acronyms, which are easily pronounced, such as *yuppy* (young urban professional), *zippy* (zen-inspired paranoia professional) (Yaguello, 1998). Some neologisms can be included into the standard English dictionary only when they are reviewed and accepted by the authority of the dictionary. Yaguello (1998) indicates that new words are picked up easily because of fashion trends. If words are popular, users of the Internet use them frequently by stating opinion. In that way, the English language is dynamic and is in a constant flux.

All in all, slang is a non-standard language used by people to make a conversation more informal. Social media evolves the standard language by the phenomenon called *Netspeak*, the language spoken and written by users of the Internet. Slang can be formed by such processes as *abbreviation*, *combining*, *neologisms*, *onomatopoeia*, *eponyms*, *borrowings*, *blending*, *zero derivation*, *ellipsis* and *monosyllabic words*. In the empirical part, the analysis of slang words and phrases found in comments on social media is given.

Methodology

The aim of the research is to determine the ways slang is influencing the standard English language and establish what the most frequently used types of slang on social media are. There is one hypothesis which needs to be examined. The hypothesis states that the most frequent type of slang found on social media is abbreviation. To reach the aim of the thesis, four social media websites were used: *9Gag* page on *Facebook*, *Bored Panda*, *YouTube* and *Twitter*.

The four online platforms were selected because they contain writing spaces where users are able to express their opinions. Nowadays, these online websites are the most popular amongst youth.

The examples of slang were collected from topics which were viral at that time and which were widely discussed throughout the Internet by its users. The examples were searched and collected between November 9, 2016 and March 24, 2017. They were picked in the first 2 days period when the debate by commenters in comment had just begun. The viral topics during that period of time were: Elections of the president of the United States, Grammy Awards, Ceremony of Oscars and BBC interview with Robert Kelly.

The descriptive approach helped to describe the characteristic features of the slang word found in the comment sections on social media. It was useful to indicate which type of slang formation the word was. The quantitative method was applied to determine the frequency of the most used slang types in comment sections used by people in stating their opinion on social media. The last method was qualitative. It was used to determine factors in which viral theme the slang was used. Also, the researcher could identify the literal and figurative meaning of the slang expression.

The subject of the research is the slang language which was used by the young generation on social media, such as: *Twitter*, *YouTube*, *Bored Panda* and *9gag* page on *Facebook* comment sections.

The examples from *Twitter*, *Bored Panda*, *9gag* page on *Facebook* and *YouTube* were tied to the trending hashtags found on Twitter. The topics and hashtags were: #Oscars, #RobertKelly, #BBCinterview, #elections2016 and #grammy's. Firstly, through the advanced search on Twitter, the word (for example, 'Oscars') with a prefixed symbol # was written "#Oscars". Then, the researcher looked for only those comments which were written in English and contained slang expressions or words. The criteria, by which comments were stored were examples which contain slang words or expressions. The difficulty was that in some social networks examples were short and contained only initialisms like 'lol'. Because

of that, the researcher tried to look for extended comments with more types of formation of slang. Another limitation of examples were swear words. The researcher had to exclude examples with swear words and only leave those which were written in initialisms or disguised by the symbols (@#\$%^&*~).

In order to compare examples, the researcher had to find the topic related to the hashtag in *9Gag* page on Facebook. When articles related were found, only then did the researcher look for examples in the comment section of an article which contained slang and comments written in English. To have more examples, they were also searched in *YouTube* and *Bored Panda* written spaces. The picked videos and comments below the articles were also tied to the viral themes of that moment.

The theoretical framework, by which the research was conducted, was the *Triangle of reference*, or also called *Triangle of meaning* proposed by Ogden and Richards in *The Meaning of Meaning* (1923). The theory says that words do not possess a single meaning, because it depends on the previous and current experience of the speaker and the context. This framework was used to describe the figurative and literal meaning of eponyms, phraseology, neologisms, ellipsis and borrowings.

Lastly, examples found on social media were stored in a Microsoft Excel table with the user's name and with the name of the viral theme to which they belong. To each viral topic, there were 60 examples collected, so the total number of examples is 240 comments containing slang words or expressions. All of them are presented in the appendices. In this way, it was easier to analyse slang expressions and words written in the comments.

III. EMPIRICAL PART

The aim of the research paper is to determine the ways slang is influencing the standard English language and establish what are the most frequently used types of slang on social media. To reach the aim, the researcher had to analyze some examples found on social media and present them in tables below. The examples were collected in the four online platforms: *Twitter*, *9Gag page on Facebook*, *Bored Panda* and *YouTube*.

To collect the examples, the researcher searched through comments of articles and tweets related to the viral themes found on the Internet between of November 9, 2016 and March 24, 2017.

The data of the slang types is presented in pie charts in percentages, while some of the examples with definitions and context are presented in tables.

3.1 Grammys

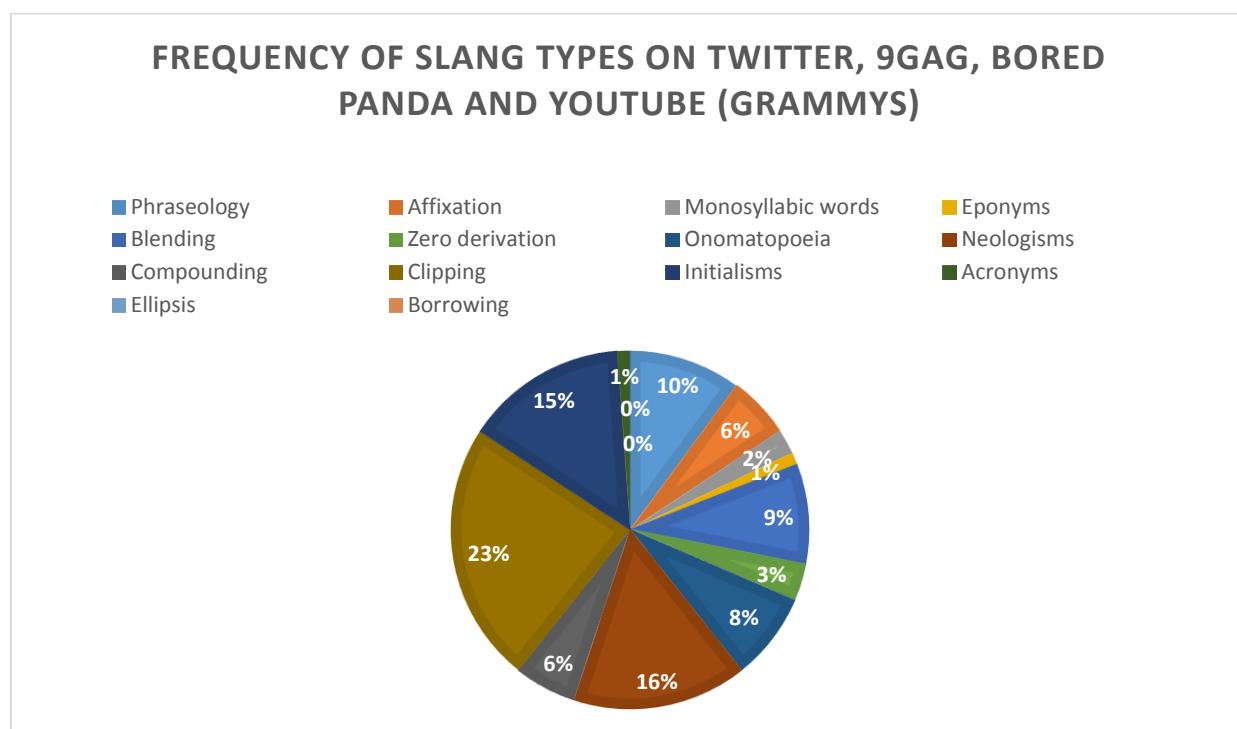


Fig. 2. Frequency of slang types found in comments related to the Grammys

Figure 2 demonstrates that clipping (23%), neologisms (16%) and initialisms (15%) were the three types most used by commenters while stating their opinion on social media. It means that people commenting about the *Grammy Awards* tend to express their opinions using fewer words, or use new coined words with new meaning.

Below is presented a table with the type of slang and its formation in order to present some slang words and expressions found in comments related to the Grammy Awards.

As it can be seen below, the examples in *Table 3 Slang related to Grammy Awards* shows the main types of slang which can be found on social media. Each online platform represents different types of slang, for example, initialism, zero derivation, blending, abbreviation, clipping, monosyllabic words and compounds. However, some types cannot be analysed together with slang which is created by combining, abbreviating words or adding suffixes. These are phraseology, neologisms, eponyms, ellipsis, borrowings and onomatopoeia. The meaning in these types of slang is much more important than the grammatical formation, as it is seen in *Table 3*.

Table 3. Slang related to Grammy Awards

Source	Example	Type	Formation
Twitter	<i>2 chainz won his FIRST Grammy award? He should've won one a long time ago. <u>Y'al</u> sleep #GRAMMYs</i>	Blending	You + all → Y'al
Twitter	<i>Favourite #grammys2017 moment. @Adele <u>fangirling</u> over @Beyonce. So cute & genuine. Time for a duet Queens. #GRAMMYs #adele #Beyonce</i>	Affixation/Compound	The compounding of noun-noun form fan + girl and adding the suffix -ing as indicating the action.
Twitter	<i><u>#tbt</u> to that time my beautiful bestie and I rolled up to the #grammys. What a <u>funday</u></i>	1. <i>Tbt</i> – initialism 2. <i>Funday</i> - compound	1. Creation of the first initial letters of Throw Back Thursday 2. The compound word created from adj Fun + noun day
9Gag	<i>My <u>Niggold</u></i>	Blending	Creation of mixing taboo word “nigger” with “gold”.
9Gag	<i>Should fired the fashion advisor! <u>Lol</u></i>	Initialism	Lol is formed from the initial letters of three words “Lots of laughs”
9Gag	<i>If I was richer, I'd still be with <u>ya</u>...or an anthropomorphised fererro rocher.</i>	Monosyllabic word	The pronoun “you” was clipped at the end in order to sound shorter
Bored Panda	<i>Got <u>to Photoshop</u>, but I still love it <u>lol</u></i>	1. To Photoshop – zero derivation 2. Lol - initialism	1. To Photoshop is the verbalization from

			the noun “Photoshop”. 2. Formation of the first initial letters “Lots of laughs”.
Bored Panda	<i>is it possible to get this one in high <u>res</u> really like to put this one one my wall!</i>	Clipping	Word “resolution” was shortened at the end leaving just <u>res</u>
YouTube	<i><u>TBH</u> I only watched the Grammys for TØP</i>	Initialism	Initialism “TBH” is formed from the initial letter and two middle letters of the first and second word “Throwback Thursday”.
YouTube	<i>I'm pretty sure the only reason this video has view is beacuse of <u>the clique</u>. where are <u>yall</u> /-/</i>	1. The clique – zero derivation 2. Yall - blending	1. Nominalization of the verb “clique”. 2. You + all → yall

In Table 4 literal and figurative meanings of slang related to the *Grammys* are presented as neologisms, eponyms and phraseologies. They are analysed by the theoretical framework *Triangle of meaning*.

In Table 4 below we are able to notice that neologisms, phraseologies and an eponym have entirely different meanings in the *Urban Dictionary* than in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. For example, the eponym “*to Kanye yourself*” is difficult to understand if someone is not aware of a singer and his actions. Neologisms such as “*hot tube*” and “*to bomb*” today have different meanings, which was created by the users of the Internet. Here is the analysis of slang expressions in their literal and figurative meanings:

Table 4. Literal and figurative meaning of slang related to Grammy

Source	Example	Type	Literal (Taken from Merriam-Webster)	Figurative (Taken from Urban Dictionary)
Twitter	<i>And you thought #Beyonce <u>bombed</u> last night at the #Grammys?</i>	Neologisms	to attack with or as if with bombs	to do really poorly at something

Twitter	<i>The girl @ddlovato <u>killed it</u> tonight on the #GRAMMYS THAT VOICE! #Pipes</i>	Phraseology	to deprive of life - cause the death of	When someone does something really well
Twitter	<i>The moment Adele <u>Kanye'd</u> <u>herself</u> and said, Imma blending let myself finish but Beyonce had the Album of the Year #Grammys</i>	Eponym	Kanye – an American rapper and entrepreneur.	When you steal someone's moment of glory/recognition.
YouTube	<i>i still cannot believe top did that XD that like <u>broke the</u> <u>internet</u> i love it</i>	Phraseology	a. to make known b. to separate into parts with suddenness	Causing a large commotion on the world wide web with many social networks and news outlets discussing the same thing.
9Gag	<i>I hope next year he rolls up as a <u>hot tub.</u></i>	Neologism	a large tub of hot water in which people sit to relax	A large attractive woman

3.2 Elections of the President of the United States

FREQUENCY OF SLANG TYPES IN TWITTER, 9GAG, BORED PANDA AND YOUTUBE (ELECTIONS 2016)

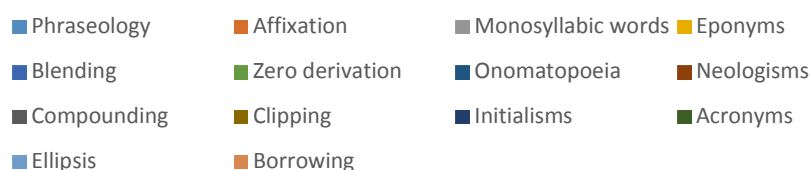


Fig. 5. Frequency of slang types found in comments related to Elections 2016

Fig.5 displays that the three most used slang types are clipping (17%), initialism (15%) and phraseology (14%). There were no examples of borrowings. The percentages reveal that people tend to be short in comments by using clippings and initialisms. They are creative in combining words together in order to create a word with a new meaning. What is interesting is the topic “Elections” is rich in phraseologies.

Table 6 presents the examples which represent the most frequent types of slang found on social media. Some of words are created properly by following all the grammatical patterns, for example, “downvote”, “killary”, “crazies”, while some of them do not follow grammatical rules: “un-American” and “Hillaryious”. Table 6 and Fig. 5 *Frequency of slang types found in comments related to Elections of the President of the US* show that clipping is the most used type of slang while stating opinion in written spaces online. Here is the analysis of slang:

Table 6. Slang found in comments related to Elections

Source	Example	Type	Formation
Twitter	<p><i>Anyone else notice that anytime #Obama talks about #Trump he becomes a <u>stuttering fool</u>??</i></p>	<p>1. Stuttering fool – compound</p> <p>2. Lol - initialism</p>	<p>1. A compound <i>stuttering fool</i> is made of adj “stuttering” + noun “fool”</p>

	<u>Lol</u> too funny. #MAGA #TrumpTrain		2. <i>Lol</i> → initial letters of “Lots of laughs”
YouTube	<i>"<u>Killary</u> Clinton" (as the <u>crazies</u> like to call her) has a brand new meaning. She slayed him.</i>	1. Killary – blending 2. The crazies – affixation	1. <i>Killary</i> is the blend of two words: verb “to kill” + proper noun “Hillary” → <i>Killary</i> 2. Noun <i>crazies</i> is formed from the adjective “crazy” and the suffix <i>-ies</i> .
YouTube	<i>Trump for <u>prez.</u> if you love your freedom</i>	Clipping	<i>Prez.</i> is the shortened form of the word “president”.
YouTube	<i><u>y allz</u> hating on trump <u>kkkk</u> but he <u>goin</u> to win <u>smh</u></i>	1. Clipping 2. Affixation 3. Onomatopoeia 4. Clipping 5. Acronym	1. <i>y</i> shortened version of pronoun “you” 2. <i>allz</i> is derived from “all” + suffix <i>z</i> 3. <i>kkkk</i> is the sound of the laugh 4. <i>goin</i> is shortened word for “going” 5. <i>smh</i> – acronym word for “somehow”
9Gag	<i>i want to make a trump joke but then i think it will be <u>Hillary ious</u></i>	Blending	<i>Hillary ious</i> is a pun joke blended from words: noun “Hillary” and adj “hilarious”
9Gag	<i><u>Left wing tears</u> are great <u>ice cold</u>. Better than beer.</i>	Compound	1. <i>Left-wing tears</i> is a compound word formed by

			<p>compound adj “left-wing” and noun “tears”</p> <p>2. <i>ice-cold</i> is the adj made from noun “ice” and adj “cold”.</p>
Bored Panda	<i>Because Canada doesn't want the wussy celebrities and other <u>whiny liberal cry-babies</u> either</i>	Compounds	<p><i>Cry-babies</i></p> <p>compound noun formed from verb “cry” and noun “babies”, while <i>whiny liberal</i> is the adjective made from two adjectives “whiny” and “liberal”.</p>
Bored Panda	<i>you didnt think that was obama? <u>LMAO</u> TRUMP 2016 <u>bby</u></i>	<p>1. Initialism</p> <p>2. Clipping</p>	<p>1. <i>LMAO</i> – is the abbreviation formed by initial letters of four words “Laughing my ass off”</p> <p>2. <i>bby</i> – is clipped word of “baby”</p>
Bored Panda	<i>Well, Obama was just a senator with no governing experience as well. Before you idiots <u>downvote</u> me, look it up.</i>	Zero derivation	<i>To downvote</i> is verbalization of the noun “downvote”
Bored Panda	<i>Yes Kathy Chaplin ,there are LOTS of "<u>unamerican</u>"</i>	Affixation	<i>Unamerican</i> was created by adding negative prefix <i>un-</i>

	<i>people out there ...</i> (...)		to the word “American”
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While slang words which are coined by grammatical rules and have only one literal meaning can be analysed grammatically, other types, such as eponyms, neologisms, phraseologies and onomatopoeic words can be analysed by the *Triangle of meaning*.

While some onomatopoeic words can be understood by their pronunciation and some of them have similar figurative and literal meaning, other types of slang are difficult to understand without the context. As seen from *Table 7* below, it is difficult to understand eponyms without understanding the context and without the knowledge of celebrities or politicians. For example, Donald Trump is known as “*orangeface*” because of the color of his tan. Even the phraseology “*You’re fired!*” has a very similar figurative and literal meaning, but when a person knows that this phrase was used by Donald Trump then it sounds much funnier. As for neologisms, the example of the word “*friendzone*” is the same friendship in the figurative meaning, but it has a deeper sense in the language of the youth. *Table 7 figurative and literal meaning of slang related to Elections* explains the literal and figurative meaning of some examples related to each different type of slang:

Table 7. Figurative and literal meaning of slang related to Elections

Source	Example	Type	Literal (Taken from Merriam-Webster)	Figurative (Taken from Urban Dictionary)
Twitter	<i>Now that #Trump is president...first person to hear the words "<u>You're Fired</u>" will be #MelaniaTrump. #Inauguration #Trump</i>	Phraseology	to fire someone from a job	A term coined by Donald Trump on his show "The Apprentice" and used it to say that someone is a “loser”.
YouTube	<i>And <u>the clown</u> wears blue...</i>	Eponym	a grotesquely dressed comedy	Hillary Clinton

			performer in a circus	
Bored Panda	<i><u>nah</u> even plankton is too innocent compared to trump</i>	Onomatopoeic	not so	An expression used when the statement sounds unfeasible/stupid
9Gag	<i>Even trump can win the election, but I still can't win your heart <u>#friendzone</u></i>	Neologism	friendship	A state of being where a male inadvertently becomes a 'platonic friend' of a female who he was trying to intitate a romantic relationship.
Bored Panda	<i>OMG too True! Rednecks for <u>Orangeface</u></i>	Eponym	Person who has an orange face	Donald Trump

3.3 Oscars

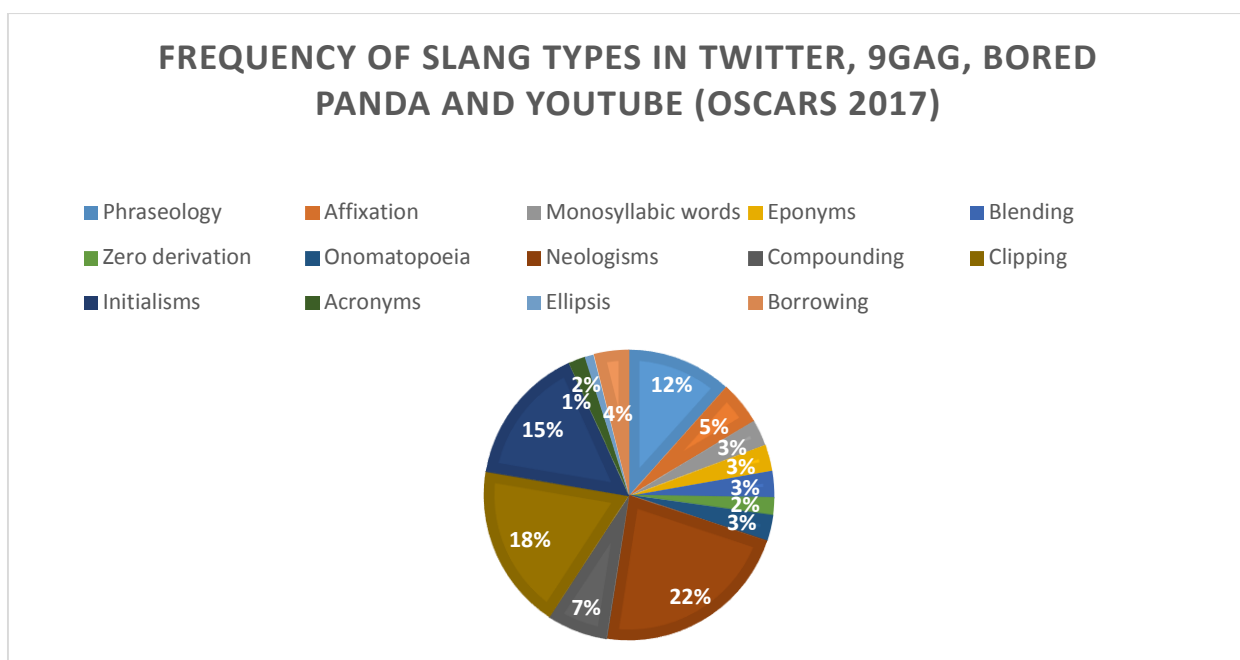


Fig. 8. Frequency of slang types found in comments related to Oscars 2017

Fig. 8 confirms that the three most frequent types found in the four online platforms are neologisms (22%), clipping (18%) and initialisms (15%). This is the first topic which has borrowings (4%). For example, Elections 2016, Grammys and BBC interview lack borrowing in comments.

Examples which represent slang types found in articles related to the viral theme “*Oscars 2017*” are presented below in *Table 9 Slang found in comments related to Oscars*. These are slang words which were coined grammatically and present such types as acronyms, initialisms, clippings, combining, affixation, zero derivation and blending.

Table 9 indicates that almost every comment has a word created by clipping. It displays that clipping is the most used type of slang. Some words, such as “*mix-up*”, “*overdone*”, “*to spring*” and “*the US*” are grammatically correct, however, some words, such as “*Jeez*”, “*ur*” and “*to do not Oscar*” are not so frequently found in texts or comments. It means that some slang words are grammatically correct and they seem to be words from standard English, however in each context they have one additional meaning which was given by the recent years.

Table 9. Slang found in comments related to Oscars

Source	Example	Type	Formation
Twitter	While #Oscars <u>celebs</u> make political	1. Celebs - clipping	1. clipped word “celebs” is formed

	<i>speech's in Million \$ outfits, & become hysterical over <u>a mix-up</u>, 4 many in the <u>US</u> this is 'reality'</i>	2. Mix-up – compound 3. The US - initialism	from its whole word “celebrities” 2. noun mix-up is made from noun “mix” and preposition “up” 3. the US-initialism of two words “United States”
Twitter	<i>Whoever paid my bail <u>to spring</u> me from Twitter jail after I made fun on the #Oscars, I thank you.</i>	To spring – zero derivation	To spring – verbalization from noun “spring”.
Twitter	<i>You were warned - we're sick of your <u>leftist</u> bully pulpit preaching... #Oscars Ratings Hit 9-<u>Yr</u>-Low in Early Numbers</i>	1. Leftist – blending 2. Yr - clipping	1. leftist creation of left + Marxism → leftist 2. Yr – clipped version of “year”
9Gag	<i>Moon light <u>didn't oscar ffs</u></i>	1. Didn't Oscar – zero derivation 2. Ffs - acronym	1. to did not Oscar – to did not win 2. taboo acronym ffs – for f**k's sake
9Gag	<i>Excellent movie. Not your Everyday <u>Nollywood</u> stuff.</i>	Blending	Nollywood – blending of Nigeria + Hollywood
9Gag	<i>Emma still won and <u>LLL</u> initialism got the <u>orig.</u> clipping music <u>tho</u> clipping</i>	1. LLL – initialism 2. Orig. – clipping 3. Tho - clipping	1. LLL – initialism of the title of movie “La La Land” 2. orig. clipped word from “original”

			3. tho clipped word from “though”
YouTube	<i><u>wtf</u> is <u>ur</u> problem?</i>	1. Wtf – initialism 2. Ur - clipping	1. wtf initialism of “what the f***” 2. ur clipped pronoun from “your”
YouTube	<i><u>Jeez</u>. He was just kidding.</i>	Clipping	Jeez clipped version from “Jesus”
Bored Panda	<i>I love the vanity Fair <u>shoot</u>. No one is <u>overdone</u> or crazy...just warm, relaxed and classically beautiful</i>	1. Shoot – clipping 2. Overdone - affixation	1. <i>shoot</i> clipped from “photo-shoot” leaving only <i>shoot</i> 2. overdone made from the prefix “over” attached to verb “done”.
Bored Panda	<i>I see <u>art deco</u> is getting back to mainstream fashion, interesting :)</i>	Borrowing	Art deco - design style. Borrowed from the French language. In English is typed without “é” <i>accent aigu</i>

In Table 10 below *figurative and literal meaning of slang related to Oscars* words are analysed by the theoretical framework *Triangle of meaning*. The analysis gives us the literal and figurative meanings of some words and expressions which were used by commenters. These types are: eponyms, neologisms, phraseologies, onomatopoeic words and borrowings.

The table above reveals that slang words, such as neologisms and onomatopoeia can be found easily in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. The words “lag”, “yeah”, “flub” and “meme” are widely used across the Internet and literature. The figurative and literal meanings are nearly the same, however, the figurative meaning of the word “yeah” is deeper than the initial definition, which is “yes”. What concerns the eponym, it is much harder to understand its figurative meaning. If a person did not hear about *Miss Universe 2016* and the confusion which was made by Steve Harvey, it would be difficult to understand the

slang expression “*Steve Harvey syndrome*”. The example of phraseology found in comments “*funny as a broken leg*” is relatively new, because it is not commonly used on the Internet and dictionaries of standard English still do not contain a suitable definition.

Table 10. Figurative and literal meaning of slang related to Oscars

Source	Example	Type	Literal (Taken from Merriam-Webster)	Figurative (Taken from Urban Dictionary)
Twitter	<i>#Oscars best picture <u>flub</u> gets the <u>meme</u> treatment</i>	Neologisms	1. flub - to make a mess of 2. meme - a captioned picture or video that is widely spread online	1. To make a mistake or an error. 2. Meme - An inside joke of the Internet and those that lurk around it
YouTube	<i><u>yeah</u> nigga you need to report this shit to TMZ or something...</i>	Onomatopoeia	Yes	can be used to get out of any situation known to man
YouTube	<i><u>Steve Harvey Syndrome</u> going around like Ebola</i>	Eponym	American television host	To misspeak, or make a mistake so bad that you offend the entire nation.
Bored Panda	<i>James corden..As <u>funny as a broken leg</u>... Please please keep him in the USA.</i>	Phraseology	trauma	Not funny at all

Bored Panda	<i>Ye, it was a La</i> <i>La <u>Lag</u></i>	Neologism	comparative slowness or retardation	lag is impaired computer functionality
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3.4 BBC interview with Robert Kelly

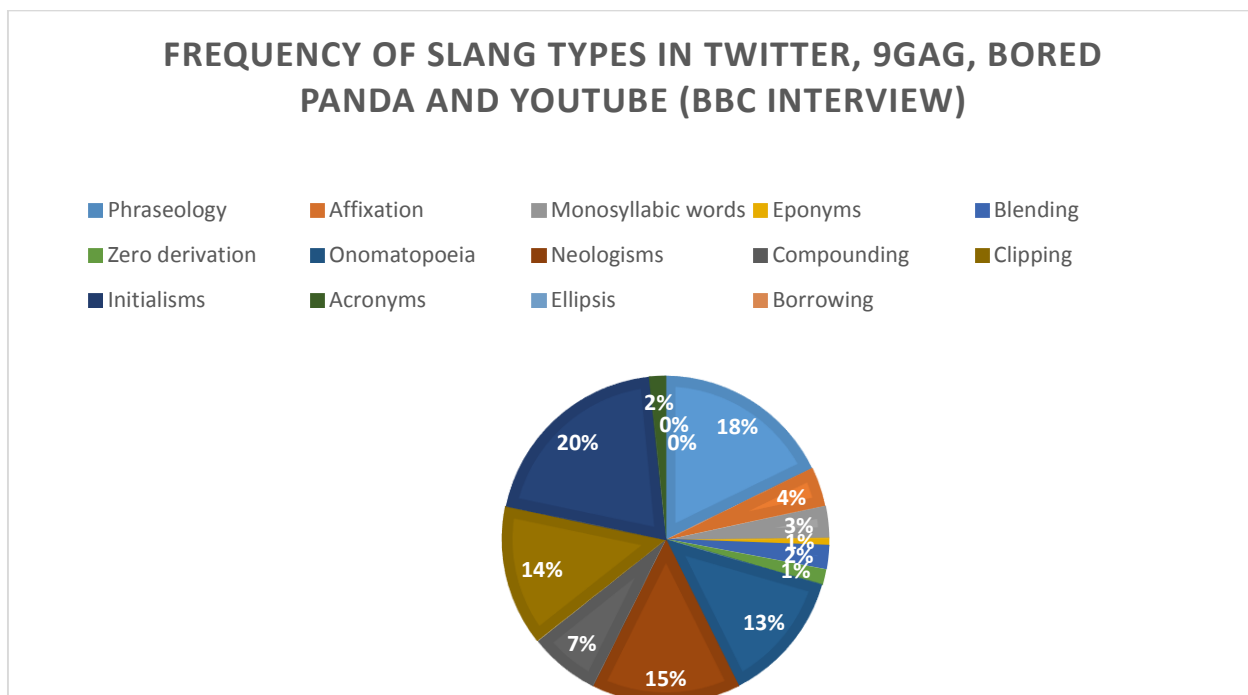


Fig. 11. Frequency of slang types found in comments related to BBC interview

Fig. 11 confirms that the three most frequent types found in the four online platforms are initialisms (20%), phraseology (18%) and neologisms (14%). There were no examples of ellipsis or borrowings (0%) found.

Table 12 below *slang found in comments related to BBC interview* contains examples which represent the main types of slang found in the comments in written spaces online. The table below contains many initialisms and clippings. Some clippings we are able to see in texts, for example, “*pj*” and “*prof*”, while others are highly inappropriate to write in comments: only “*s*” instead of “*is*” and “*re*” instead of “*are*”. As for initialisms, they are already in the standard English, e.g., “*TV*” and “*BBC*”, while others, e.g., “*lol*” and “*FB*” are more informal.

Table 12. Slang found in comments related to BBC interview

Source	Example	Type	Formation
Twitter	<u>Prof</u> <i>@Robert_E_Kelly's @BBC interview interruption = hilarious. Happened to me once, but on radio not TV.</i>	1. Prof – clipping 2. BBC – initialism 3. TV– initialism	1. prof clipped from professor 2. BBC initialism from British Broadcasting Channel 3. TV clipped from television
Twitter	<i>Professor Robert Kelly becomes <u>meme legend</u> after BBC interview</i>	Compound	Meme legend compound of neologism “meme” + noun “legend”
Twitter	<i>I love how the Robert Kelly BBC interview is being <u>giffed</u> all over the place.</i>	Zero derivation	Giffed verbalization from the noun “gif”
9Gag	<i>She is. His FB says he's married to Jung-a Kim.</i>	Initialism	FB initialism of Facebook
9Gag	<i>i think it was more because of the two tiny <u>demon kids</u> who are so small she needs <u>to duck</u> down..</i>	1. Demon kids – compound 2. To duck – zero derivation	1. Compound of two nouns “demon” and “kids”. 2. verbalization of noun “duck”
9Gag	<i>Bet he was wearing his <u>pj</u> that's why he didn't stand up</i>	Clipping	Pj is the clipping of “pyjamas”
9Gag	<i><u>re</u> you fucking kidding me? You sound more racist than all of those people.. <u>Smh</u> on another site they did call the woman a nanny... that is why</i>	1. Re – clipping 2. Smh - acronym	1. re is clipping from “are” 2. smh acronym from somehow

YouTube	<i>that baby at 0:09 just came in and be like <u>yo</u> wuzzup bruh, check out my <u>ride</u></i>	1. Yo - monosyllabic word 2. Ride – zero derivation	1. yo – monosyllabic word used as interrogative address 2. nominalization of the verb “to ride”
Bored Panda	<i>hsuahsuashuashuashua, <u>yeah</u> I guess so! <u>LOL</u> She <u>s</u> an Avenger.</i>	1. Yeah – monosyllabic word 2. Lol – initialism 3. S - clipping	1. <i>yeah</i> used instead of “yes” 2. Formation of the first initial letters “Lots of laughs”. 3. <i>s</i> is clipped from “is”
Bored Panda	<i>He's probably in <u>panic mode</u>. We all have done something similar</i>	Compound	Panic mode – compound created from two nouns “panic” and “mode”.

In order to present onomatopoeia, phraseology, neologisms and eponyms which were used in comment sections related to the BBC interview, the theoretical framework *Triangle of meaning* was used. *Table 13* below contains neologisms, onomatopoeia, phraseology and eponym. The figurative and literal meaning of the phraseology “*made my day*” is nearly the same in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* and in the *Urban Dictionary*. The example of the onomatopoeia “*haha*” is also used only in informal language. Neologisms, such as “*swag*” and “*pops*” are highly informal words, found only on the Internet or in songs. The word from the standard English “*hijacked*” was used in the slang with a highly different figurative meaning. It is possible to find eponym in the topic related to the BBC interview. The commenters used eponym “*ninja*” as relating to the wife of the professor. *Table 13* *figurative and literal meaning of slang related to BBC interview* presents examples of slang expressions which have their own definitions depending on the context.

Table 13. Figurative and literal meaning of slang related to BBC interview

Source	Example	Type	Literal (Taken from Merriam-Webster)	Figurative (Taken from Urban Dictionary)
Twitter	<i>If you loved the BBC interview that was <u>hijacked</u> by Robert Kelly's kids, you'll enjoy this as well! #GottaLoveKids</i>	Neologism	to stop and steal from (a vehicle in transit)	the act of intentionally having an off-topic in order to prevent the original topic from being discussed
Twitter	Thanks @BBC and Thanks @Robert_E_Kelly best interview ever! You and your childrens <u>made my day!</u>	Phraseology	to cause someone's day to be pleasant or happy	An expression used to describe something: 1.funny or 2. Awesome
YouTube	Little girl walks in like, "Yo sup, <u>Pops</u> for father!"	Neologism	a sharp explosive sound	an informal term for a father
YouTube	<i>her mom then came in & say you can't show that much <u>swag</u> on live TV son</i>	Neologism	1. sway, lurch 2. sag, droop	1. The new generation's alternative word for "cool". 2. "Stuff we all get"
Bored Panda	<u>Haha</u> and the <u>ninja</u> comes swoops the kids out hilarious	1. Onomatopoeia 2. Eponym	1. "Haha" used to express amusement or derision 2. a person trained in ancient	1. To express on purpose when something was funny 2. A wife of the professor who grabbed her

			Japanese martial arts and employed especially for espionage and assassinations	kids in the interview.
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Many slang words which were analysed in the tables above can be found in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. More than 62% of the analysed words are now found in the standard English dictionary. These words and expressions are listed in *Table 14* below.

Table 14. Slang words and phrases found in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*

<i>Made my day</i>	<i>TV</i>	<i>Jeez</i>	<i>To Photoshop</i>	<i>Prez</i>
<i>Haha</i>	<i>Prof</i>	<i>Wtf</i>	<i>Mix up</i>	<i>Smh</i>
<i>Lol</i>	<i>Fangirl</i>	<i>Tho</i>	<i>Celebs</i>	<i>Crazies</i>
<i>Yea</i>	<i>Lag</i>	<i>Orig</i>	<i>Nah</i>	<i>Broke the Internet</i>
<i>Yo</i>	<i>Flub</i>	<i>Leftist</i>	<i>Unamerican</i>	<i>Bombed</i>
<i>Meme</i>	<i>Art deco</i>	<i>Yr</i>	<i>LMAO</i>	<i>Killed it</i>

In conclusion, as it is seen from the tables and figures above, the viral themes contain many initialisms, clippings, neologisms and phraseologies. New created words or old words, which now have different meanings, depending on the context influence and enrich the standard English language with new coined words and new meanings of words. Even the majority of the slang words analysed in tables are now easily found in dictionaries and in formal language.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this paper was to determine the ways slang enriches the standard English language and establish what the most frequently used types of slang on social media are.

Having completed the theoretical and practical research, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Slang is an informal language which is used by people to change the form of conversation, to disobey established norms and to communicate easily with members of the same social group. Slang has many distinctive features of non-standard language. It can be noticed that slang involves taboo words, euphemisms, neologisms and idioms. The only way idioms are seen as slang is that they must be lower than those which are used in standard language.
2. 14 main types of slang were discovered. The largest two groups are: **combining**, which includes compounding, affixation and phraseology and **abbreviation**, which involves clipping, initialism and acronyms. The other formations are: zero derivation, onomatopoeia, monosyllabic words, neologisms, ellipsis, eponyms, borrowing and blending.
3. After analysing slang in comments found on the four online platforms – *9Gag page on Facebook, Bored Panda, YouTube and Twitter* - it was noticed that commenters preferred to use *initialisms, neologisms, phraseologies, clippings* and *compounds* the most. It can be stated that in the comments about Grammys, Elections, Oscars and BBC interview not many *acronyms, ellipsis* and *borrowings* were used because few or no examples containing these types of slang were found.
4. Slang phrases and words which were analysed using the *Triangle of meaning* contain literal and figurative meanings. The research showed that more than 62% of all examples analysed in the tables are now added to the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* and it is possible to find their literal and figurative meaning. However, the *Urban Dictionary* contains more precise definitions of slang words.
5. The hypothesis that the most frequent type of slang found on social media is in the form of an abbreviation was proved. The **abbreviation** contains *clipping, initialisms* and *acronyms*. The collected data shows that *abbreviation* has the highest percentage of usage in all four viral themes, Grammys, Elections 2016, Oscars and BBC interview.

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SANTRAUKA

Bakalauro darbe yra analizuojamas slengas. Iš keturių svetainių: Facebook 9Gag puslapio, Bored Panda, YouTube ir Twitter buvo atrinkti ir išanalizuoti internautų komentarai, kuriuose buvo rasti slengo žodžiai arba frazės. Darbo tikslas buvo nustatyti kaip slengas praturtina Standartinę anglų kalbą ir nustatyti kokie yra dažniausiai naudojami slengo tipai socialiniuose tinkluose.

Teorinėje dalyje buvo apžvelgtos tokios sąvokos kaip: socialiniai tinklai, interneto kalba (*Netspeak*) ir slengas. Pateikta detali informacija apie socialinius tinklus *Twitter*, *YouTube* ir *Facebook*, aprašanti kas yra socialiniai tinklai, kaip naudotis būsenos atnaujinimu ir kas yra įrašai ir komentarai. Taip pat yra apžvelgiami dažniausiai pasitaikantys slengo sudarymo tipai: frazeologija, konversija, sutrumpinimai, afiksacija, onomatopėja, akronimai, vienskieminiai žodžiai, neologizmai, elipsė, eponimai, sudurtiniai žodžiai, skoliniai, vediniai, dūriniai ir trumpiniai.

Praktinėje dalyje po kiekviena skirtinga tema „Grammy apdovanojimai“, „Rinkimai 2016“, „Oskaro apdovanojimai 2017“ ir „BBC interviu“ yra pateiktos diagramos, kur yra nurodyti dažniausiai naudojami ir rasti slengo tipai. Kiekviena tema turi po dvi lenteles, vienoje yra analizuojamas sudarymas tam tikro slengo žodžio, o kitoje yra pateikiamos slengo žodžio dvi reikšmės: tiksli ir perkeltinė. Nustatant žodžio tikslią ir perkeltinę reikšmę buvo naudojamas *Triangle of meaning*, kuris teigia, jog žodis turi ne vieną prasmę, o kelias skirtingas priklausomai nuo konteksto.

Darbo pabaigoje yra pristatytos išvados ir pateiktas atsakymas, kad iš anksto nustatyta hipotezė pasitvirtino. Dažniausiai naudojamas slengo tipas yra santrumpa.

APPENDICES

Grammys

Username	Comment
	Twitter
Domo and Crissy	2 chainz won his FIRST Grammy award? He should've won one a long time ago ☐ Y'al sleep #GRAMMYS
DreamHustleCode @dreamhustlecode Feb 23	#grammys I'm not "SUPER SMART" but I work "SUPER HARD"! Know that there are whole lot of "SUPER SMART" kids out there... gotta go get em' !
Thomas Paine	And you thought #Beyonce bombed last night at the #Grammys?
irsi,,	This performance is incredible. When your fav can do this ?
Kanga @K_Messias_	Adele on Beyonce: "The way u make me feel the way u make my black friends feel is empowering" #GRAMMYS
Daryl Ricketts @DarylRicketts	Favourite #grammys2017 moment. @Adele fangirling over @Beyonce. So cute & genuine. Time for a duet Queens. #GRAMMYS #adele #Beyonce #Grammys
Ashley Hartley @AshSueHart Feb 23	#tbt to that time my beautiful bestie and I rolled up phraseology to the #grammys . What a funday ,...
mariana xx @trustnorminah	now... THIS is a glo up #GRAMMYS
Cheat Codes Verified account @CheatCodesMusic	The girl @ddlovato killed it tonight on the #GRAMMYS THAT VOICE! #Pipes
Miss TLC @IAmMissTLC	Guys, Prince only won 7 #Grammys In a 40 yr career. And the man was the embodiment of music. That tells u all u need 2 know about awards.
#1 Rachel	adele to adele: ima let you finish but Beyoncé had one of the best albums of all time
Jarett Wieselmann Verified account @JarettSays Feb 12	The moment Adele Kanye'd herself and said, Imma let myself finish but Beyonce had the Album of the Year #Grammys
Katelyn @kateptx Feb 27	"The shape of you" by Ed Sheeran is one of my favorite songs. Also "that's what I like" by Bruno Mars. FYI Bruno Mars is bae #GRAMMYS
Jessica Langlois @langloislane Feb 27	Like #Grammys stories that praised Adele for loving on Beyoncé, #Oscars 'mishap' made a huge moment for black culture still abt white ppl
HH. Sheikh Rashad @sheikh_rashadx Feb 27	We need to stop concerning ourselves w/ #Oscars #GRAMMYS ECT... Stop tryin to get white ppl to include us in their awards is pathetic
	9Gag
Karan Sharma	9GAGA
Marieke Evelien Vd Wal	You should try a little harder next time, found this one a little, mehh.. :/
Azaylea Devong Joe	Should fired the fashion advisor! Lol
Steven Gomes	All I know is CeeLo Green's outfit is a meme making machine
Fajrika Uli Maulidiah	What r u doin' mike?
	9 ggCeeLo Green Basically Asks To Be A Meme In Full Gold At The Grammys
	Maybe, just hear me out dudettes and dudes and you others who cant decide👩, maybe we do NOT make him (oh noes, triggering word☹) a MEME. Because, just too easy.

Ranli Liyanage	If I was richer, I'd still be with ya... or an anthropomorphised fererro rocher.
Danielle Tateno	he's 1 step closer to becoming a real hot tub !
Raife Preston	does this title remind you of something lol xx
Alyx Guarin	he'll be the next meme...
Jamez Hill III	I hope next year he rolls up as a hot tub .
Xavier Averia	My Niggold .
Hubert Chao	<u>Ausome</u>
Elyas Isabelo Salanga	Thanos looked pimped out !!!
	Bored Panda
criminalgirl	How did you manage that? Was it " Right, group photo.. c'mon everyone in shot , chicken you in front with that crazy hair/feather thing, no no, cow in betweeen the goat/sheep thing, Llama....just be yourself, now look interesting aaannnnddd on three ...1, 2, 3"
Grace Bohmer	looks like a new indies band lol
Anna Lundqvist	Hahaha ..exactly! Love it.
Linda Padron-Silva	Got to Photoshop , but I still love it lol
Raquel Hervias	GRRRRREAT!!!
Adrian Demos	We don't chew cud, too mainstream .
Joy Robinson	Family Pic to love x
Armando Sorrentino	is it possible to get this one in high res really like to put this one one my wall!
Robert Daniels	skkkrt...pull up with the Lama.
Edgar Anolin	i'd knit the hell outta this crew
Tugce Kilic	hahaha love it!
Norge Mdalmacio	It seems i heard them singing old country song.. lol
Tomi Wiley James	It's that rooster who makes it. He's like What. I'm a fucking rooster, yo .
Tatyana taty	Badass group photo
Michael McCook	Way cool!!
	Youtube
21BLURRYFACE	Yes our smol beans -/
Ilana Skye	TBH I only watched the Grammys for TØP
Simplymcmproductions	I'm pretty sure the only reason this video has view is beacuse of the clique . where are yall -/
Eriel 11	I saw The Grammy's Last Nigh It Was LIT .
Blessings 2You	BRUNO MARS.....the ONLY reason to watch. BRUNO'S THE MAN 4ever!!! Prince woulda' been SO proud.
AngelTheWolf Productions	I thought MTrain was going to be in this vid :/
CD Jones	Yuk
Yojikudou03	beyonce's behind must be super sweet cause everybody's kissing it at these w t h ? bruno was the best that night but everyone's talking about beyonce.
The DanceQueen	my baes , Tøp, definitely the best
Emo Trash	i still cannot believe tøm did that XD that like broke the internet i love it
StayInYoLaneBoi TylerWillBeMad	Mlle Freeze, same tho
mara sugg	I-/ (i had to use a capital i bc i'm on my laptop pls don't kill me)

Nerina Malasechevarria	Everyone here is for top I am crying of happiness
Terminator	SanJay Yethipathi, how do you feel about her not giving a shit about you but yet you give a shit about her and defend her lmao you have it twisted dud
Terminator	SanJay Yethipathi well you got me lol

Elections 2016

Username	Comment
	Twitter
Janis @chrisisu Feb 13	Keep defending #Trump & #Ivanka and you can exit #MSNBC ASAP . #RMaddow vouched for you. I had my doubts. You're confirming my doubts.
Angelo R. Avila Jr. @Bunkydogg51 Feb 13	Justin Trudeau awkwardly staring at Trump's hand instantly becomes a meme ... #Trump doesn't know when to let go-Sicko !
W_investor @me_the_investor Jan 19	#NoamChomsky states #Russian #Hacking no big deal as #US is biggest Hacker in the World! #politics #elections
Randy Martinez @stylatarium Jan 19	If you can get into a club , you can get into a voting booth. #elections #VoterID
KidTime StoryTime @KidTimeStory Jan 19	#Teachers! R U discussing the upcoming #Inauguration in class? Enjoy our #stories on #Voting , #Elections in the #USA
Mona Shaikh @monascomedy Jan 20	Now that #Trump is president...first person to hear the words " You're Fired " will be #MelaniaTrump . #Inauguration #Trump
Mark Davis @MarkDavis Jan 20	To critics saying #Trump made no distinction btwn friend and foe nations. Even friends can take our jobs, hurt our interests. #Inauguration
RETWEET AFRICA @PRINCEADEDIMEJI Jan 20	who's ur Bro ? clipping #Trump ? He doesn't want to see any African not to talk of u Yeye biafra that's looking for cheap popularity!
Suman @A_Holmesian Jan 20	Once again, #Trump team uses pic of @BarackObama inauguration cuz #Trump inauguration pathetic damp squib . Couldn't make it up!
Kathryn Morrow @KathMorrow90 Jan 20	#Trump is isolationist, except for going after IS , and protectionist. Hasn't heart of robotics in factories?
RAMMY RANTER @RammyRanter Jan 20	Who is this dithering #Trump hating lefty historian on #skypapers kissing Bonnie Greer's ass in big #Trump slagfest ? Shocking broadcasting!
Mitch @planforann Jan 20	Giving NBC some credit - U R consistent - consistently wrong. Two words of advice; Quit Thinking! #Trump is President!
Bryan Bennett @bryanbennett 20 Nov 2016	Have to hand it to #Trump . The only thought worse than him as prez is the that of #Pence succeeding him. #Insurance for the win .
Winter Moran @WinterMoran 20 Nov 2016	Anyone else notice that anytime #Obama talks about #Trump he becomes a stuttering fool?? Lol too funny. #MAGA #TrumpTrain
Omar @IamOmarNoah 20 Nov 2016	#KanyeWest triggering his SJW initialism fans at his concert for stating he rates #Trump deserves GOAT status! He even triggered the real coon @cthagod
	9Gag
Himanshu Sharma	i want to make a trump joke but then i think it will be Hillary ious
Ben Pearl	People become SO SENSITIVE on anything that by saying a " I'd dig that chick " is automatically a sexual harassment, saying: illegal immigrants committing

	crimes is racist. These guys are afraid that maybe they will be offended... ohmy... such a cruel life we live in..
Andrew Baptist	You forgot a picture of the rest of the world facepalming
Suchada Sri	I'm crying too cuz Im gonna be seeing these US election posts flooding my newsfeed for maybe another two weeks lol
Lou Tenant Stevie	Hillary failed. I'm so disappointed because there would be no ww3 and I can't fulfill the dream of becoming a glowing ghoul :))))
Kuh Suarez	Tsk... how they slam trump before... sore losers, cry babies. Hey straighten up and be matured (unless you are all illegals and you need to start packing 😊)
Ali Raza	So a country elects its president but the whole world gotta withstand its outcome and decisions, wow what a democracy!
Kenny Ho Tsaun Kiat	Everything that sjws latches on will go down on flame.. Hillary and Ghostbusters 2016 is solid proof of it.
Andre Souza	Left wing tears are great ice cold. Better than beer.
Simon Jatzkowski	taste the saltiness
Nhimaln Kumar	Even trump can win the election, but I still can't win your heart #friendzone
Jason Kennedy	I'm sure if it was the other way around, we would still have tears of joy and sadness.
Alice Shepherd	Just deal with it...
Dennes Jan Jamero	Orange is the new Black
Lara	I am prepared for six years of memes.
	Bored Panda
TheArtAddict 4 months ago	Ms. Liberty, kick him where the sun don't shine!
Pamela Banin 4 months ago	WowMencken! Yikes You nailed it nearly 100 years ago!!
Hannah Polivka 4 months ago	you didnt think that was obama? LMAO TRUMP 2016 bby
Miriam Banda 4 months ago	nah even plankton is too innocent compared to trump
Frimpong Poku-Dankwa 4 months ago	hhahahahahhaa meanie!
Pi... 4 months ago	Lol! This was good.
Shanda Washington 4 months ago	that was cruel but funny hell lol
Tasha Marie 4 months ago	Hahahahahaha omg love it!!
Amanda Panda 4 months ago	Why not? Apparently it works! This election broke my brain!
Sick Boy 4 months ago	Well, Obama was just a senator with no governing experience as well. Before you idiots downvote me, look it up.
Peta Hurley-Hill 3 months ago	Yep I'm Australian.We(my husband and I) had been out fencing (with wire not swords lol) all day and hadn't heard the news...When we left ,it was saying Clinton had it in the bag ,but when we turned on the tv that night ,our jaws just dropped. After a long silence the only thing either of us could say was "What have they done"? Feeling more like that every day.How can THAT be president?
Peta Hurley-Hill 3 months ago	Yes Kathy Chaplin ,there are LOTS of " unamerican " people out there ...We're called the rest of the world! And we can't figure out how ANY of you lot were stupid enough to vote for a perverted,bigoted, orange freak! I hope he does build his bloody "Wall" around

	america ...To keep him and people like you IN,and away from the rest of the world! You can sit there stroking your right wing egos and patting yourselves on the backs ,telling each other how clever you were and how you beat the "Libtards" ,and the rest of the planet will just ignore you and accept the millions of functional,thinking ,former americans ,as refugees.
Karin Fern 4 months ago	OMG too True! Rednecks for Orangeface
Johnnie Incog 4 months ago	
Vonna Sandoval 4 months ago	Yep she has a reason to want to duck today! Let's hope we can get her to stand n be proud of us as a people who stand together .no matter who is president!!!!
	Youtube
Jordy Schol	Jeez.... Can Trump ever make a sentence that actually leads to something... It is all just one big ramble ...
ae Cawwna	Kanye may as-well had been up there, what a mess
Danielle Olson	How does anyone in their right mind even consider voting for such an idiot lol obviously I am referring to Donald Drumpf . He can't construct a proper answer the entire debate. He doesn't have a clue what he is talking about ahaha
El Chavi	Hillary owned that turd
dudeitskory	" Killary Klinton" (as the like to call her) has a brand new meaning. She slayed him.
Phillip Anderson	Trump for prez if you love your freedom
Luciel 707	when Donald speaks when Hillary speaks I think of a spoiled brat and I am not the only one my teacher thinks that to and they have to teach other kids that are very more mature then Donald
Jack Blurr	Right before trump starts: he is going to say china and Mexico..... Yup I was right
Wandee Rach Inta Thomas	Can he stop talking about his company omg
ya22fav	The devil wears red
Lulucastagnette3397	And the clown wears blue...
Gary Taylor	WOOOHOOOO!!!! ENJOY PRESIDENT TRUMP LIBTARDS!
Jerrica Jones	The orange child is so mouthy
Longfellow Deeds	reality tv at its finest
slimtee57	y allz hating on trump kkk but he goin to win smh

Oscars

Username	Comment
	Twitter
ChatYourPantsPodcast @ChatYourPants Feb 26	Well that was awkward #oscars #oscarsfail #bestpicture #fail #oscars2017 #WarrenBeatty #envelope #moonlight #lalaland
Alexis Marfori @alexmarfori 5h	Are you an annual tvshow w/ low ratings ? Perhaps once much anticipated? Look no further! The answer's here, right IN this #envelope #Oscars
Robin Stone @RobinStone24 23h	The #accountant who #F-d up the #Oscars should B #FIRED! WTH Tweets during #envelope transfer?! #IDIOT! Get #RID of the #MORON!
Helen @Hells4Heroes 8h	While #Oscars celebs make political speech's in Million \$ outfits, & become hysterical over a mix-up , 4 many in the US this is 'reality'

Jimmy Kimmel Verified account @jimmykimmel 10h	EXCLUSIVE security cam footage reveals what happened to the Best Picture envelope #Oscars
9GAG Verified account @9GAG 23h	Leonardo DiCaprio won as many #Oscars as Suicide Squad. Let that sink in .
Variety Verified account @Variety Feb 27	#Oscars best picture flub gets the meme treatment http://bit.ly/2lYxbXm
Deplorable @Razorbak @MediaJuggernaut Feb 27	Day After Pompous Elites At #Oscars Mock Trump On Sweden, A Grenade Attack Happens In..... Sweden Derp .
Reese Witherspoon Verified account @RWitherspoon Feb 27	Three ladies and a photobomb #DakotaJohnson #EmilyWard @ChrisEvans #Oscars #VanityFair
Dice Prophet @DiceProphet Feb 27	This is the best one. #Oscars #lalaland #Moonlight #epicfail #lol #HARRYPOTTER
Linda Suhler, Ph.D. @LindaSuhler Feb 27	You were warned - we're sick of your leftist bully pulpit preaching... #Oscars Ratings Hit 9-Yr - Low in Early Numbers
Thomas Paine @Thomas1774Paine Feb 27	Whoever paid my bail to spring me from Twitter jail after I made fun on the #Oscars , I thank you. They don't even give you a free phone call
BenchWarmers Verified account @BeWarmers Feb 27	The #Oscars crowd last night after that monumental f*ck up...
Sand-d Singh Verified account @Sand_In_Deed Feb 27	Congrats @Gurmeetramrahim on winning the #Oscars
✳ Marie-Ann ✳ @MarieAnnUK Feb 27	*The Ultimate Awkward Moment * #Oscars
	9Gag
Vikas Nainani	Syrians, Black people, Muslims & Iranians winning. Trump must be angry af .. #Oscars #Oscar2017
Rabin Budhathoki Magar	La la land: i love you. Oscar: i have a bf
Juan Ardila	The moment where Steve Harvey appears is so freaking hilarious
Piyush Rana	this meme 😊 & Steve Harvey at the end
Dominik Chruscinski	How could I? It's literally all you've been posting about last 24 hrs FFS
Shawn Gomes	The last bit where Steve Harvey comes up.
Sulaiman Alshammari	I didn't even know there was a movie called la la land until the oscars lmao
Marius Bancila	Steve Harvey showing up and the end clapping was the cherry on the cake
Karl Quimpo	Emma still won and LLL got the orig. music tho
Jose Manuel Rodríguez Morgado	Ye , it was a La La Lag
Meherban Ali	Moon light didnt oscar ffs
Starsky Dean Tan	They didn't spend enough on PR
Not your Everyday Nollywood stuff.	Excellent movie. Not your Everyday Nollywood stuff.
Bima Anugerah	it's already on DVD, go buy it online . Edit: also on bluray and available for rent on amazon and itunes
Tess Kletecka	I see you liked this Luke just reminding you it's a Seinfeld clip, not friends. Awkward .
	Bored Panda
Allison Milewski	Let's play spot the sex pest. Oh , there he is, rightly hiding his face in shame
Valérie Lafortune	Ruth with the vintage looking dress. Best pic with the décor!
Janet Powell	These look like awkward senior photos in high school hahaha didn't do anyone any justice

Renez Tipping Scholey	James Corden got to be one of the most annoying men on tv
Joan Chenery	James corden.. As funny as a broken leg... Please please keep him in the USA
Thomas Duncan	I can't think of anything more soul-sucking that having to take photographs of celebrities.
Tui G'intagnan McFarland	the décor reminds me of that bar in Berlin
Agnieszka Gorczyńska	I see art deco is getting back to mainstream fashion, interesting :)
Christine Rubin	Vanity Fair .. The epitome of cool!!
Cindy Rogers	Jennifer Aniston is bangin 🍆
Laura Mather	I really need to stock up on Aveeno
Lauren O'Brien	Elizabeth banks and Brie Larson prob my only favs
Colin Darroch	Absolutely can't stand him. Huge ego very limited talent... him and Ricky Jervais are two of a kind
Jennifer Stead	I love the vanity Fair shoot . No one is overdone or crazy...just warm, relaxed and classically beautiful
Nancy Kane	Trashy rich people... nothing worse!
	Youtube
Brian M22	Of course it was. I'm pretty sure Kimmel was behind it as well. That guy as been a prankster forever.
Adam A.16	OMG This is sooo fucking awkward, I would have killed myself!
Zafer Uddin16	when that bald producer learns they lost and steps back, Ryan Gosling is giggling like a little girl on the far left.. lol
KnightOfInsomnia	Two people from price waterhouse accountants actually. Goes without saying they won't be doing the Oscars anymore. The one guy tweeted a photo of Ema Stone (since deleted) right before he handed this envelope off.
RomeLE6ENDVEVO	Steve Harvey Syndrome going around like Ebola
Natsu Dragneel	cause he kinda yanked it out of his hand, but it's understandable why he would be a little mad
Simone Altrocchi	"I blame Steve Harvey for this" . Kimmel dank AF
abraham konate	wtf is ur problem?
Frank Dux	MillieGillie wow how come that hasn't been picked up by the news! I only hear about this in a YT comment?!?
Frank Dux	MillieGillie yeah nigga you need to report this shit to TMZ or something...
JC 1	it's called the Donald Trump effect, he's driving them crazy , good job trump.
Taco Games	This is actually so awkward nooo.....
Roger Welch	LMAO !!! I'm black and I approve that joke
Iarisa Sosing2	Jeez . He was just kidding .
Olivia Rhodes	Anyone notice how he snags the card out of that old guys hand.. like damnn

BBC interview

Username	Comment
	Twitter

sterlace @sterlace Mar 10	I too saw a few seconds of kids interrupting prof. Robert Kelly's BBC interview & would like to judge him, his parenting, his marriage, etc.
Kim Gully @kimgee41 Mar 10	If you loved the BBC interview that was hijacked by Robert Kelly's kids, you'll enjoy this as well! #Gotta LoveKids
RosaRiera @RosaRiera Mar 10	This is text wonderfully explains why the BBC 's #homeoffice interview with pol. Science professor @Robert_E_Kelly is so delightful #dad
Greens Era Apparel @Greens_Era Mar 10	I liked a @YouTube video from @toptoptoplists HILARIOUS Kids Crash Serious BBC Interview with Robert Kelly
dana @danayoung Mar 10	I love how the Robert Kelly BBC interview is being giffed all over the place.
Màiri T.Y @mairitheresa Mar 10	Professor Robert Kelly becomes meme legend after BBC interview
David Gosse @davidgosse Mar 10	Funniest thing I've seen in like forever @DennisBonillaIT Robert Kelly's live BBC interview gatecrashed by his kids!
Richard Sigurdson @R_Sigurdson Mar 10	Prof @Robert_E_Kelly's @ BBC interview interruption = hilarious. Happened to me once, but on radio not TV . http://nyti.ms/2mJG6wo
AFTERSHOCK @aftershockoffic Mar 10	Thanks @ BBC and Thanks @Robert_E_Kelly best interview ever! You and your childrens made my day!
Diane Louise Jordan @therealDLJ Mar 10	Children videobomb live BBC interview @Robert_E_Kelly THANK U! Don't know whats funnier, u or comments! @therealDLJ
Elizabeth Shim Verified account @GlobalAsianista Mar 10	US-Korea NextGen Scholars represent! @Robert_E_Kelly's curious children videobomb father's BBC news interview
Desi Kadyova @DesiKadyova Mar 10	The video of Professor Robert Kelly's two children gatecrashing the #BBC interview has made my week! TV Gold :)
Diana Tingle @no1naillady Mar 10	Best BBC interview ever lol! Serious subject with some joy and laughter on the side! Your family is adorable by the way!
Vedant @VedantMajithia Mar 10	I love the internet so much right now. #BBC interview
Clark Fraser @clarkie83 Mar 10	Just saw ur BBC interview. Couldn't stop laughing but If I chose ONE S. Korea expert, I'd watch u only. Very humanizing
	9Gag
Emily Reading	I'd say he's probably normally got the door open and pays them a lot of attention. No delay in going in there. No cowering or hesitation. Probably a very attentive parent when not on national TV hehe
Daboy Villacortes	She's the wife, you stereotyping racist asshats . That Robert Kelly's married to Jung-a Kim.
Bruno Monfils	She clearly was on the toilets and realized "my kids are ruining the very super serious interview with the BBC ": her pants are not fully buttoned up when she comes sliding in, ninja mode.
Jodi Linscott	Her pants aren't pulled up all the way. That's why she's ducking down . She was probably going to the bathroom when the kids ran into the room
Lily Cao	Bet he was wearing his pj that's why he didn't stand up
Annas Abu Fadhil	Did I hear sound " screeeech! " when the mom drifted?
Gabriel Tsang	I have so much respect for this guy lol

Shreyas Misra	i think it was more because of the two tiny demon kids who are so small she needs to duck down..
Vicki VW	She must have been mid slash coz if u notice the reason she doesn't stand is her pants are half way down her ass
Alejandro Freymann Maroto	Nah. Not racism. Just statistics, probability. Get over it.
Anjelica Parana	Yes, Aishwarya, coz kids in Korea call their nanny "mom". ☐
Lucie Černá	that was my first assumprion, but then I looked at the babies and they look pretty white. Anyway, her reaction was very mom-like :D
Angelica Borrero	re you fucking kidding me? You sound more racist than all of those people.. Smh on another site they did call the woman a nanny... that is why
Daboy Villacortes	She is. His FB says he's married to Jung-a Kim.
Heidi Lee	the way she closed the door lol
	Bored Panda
Phillipe Knippel 1 day ago	hsuahuashuashuashua, yeah I guess so! LOL She s an Avenger.
Just a Purpler 1 week ago	That little baby comes waddling in and I lost my life from laughing oh my word XD
Caitlyn McCracken 1 week ago	Oh man she did not waste a second getting the kids out of there lmao
Gabriel Nepenthe 1 week ago	From my side I got less fear and much more " oh shi--! " I don't have kids myself, but most of my friends are parents and it's a look I see often when something goes messily awry, as often happens with young children.
Totally Magical Unicorn 1 week ago	Ahaha! Brilliant. I love how the little one rolls in like a boss.
giovanna 1 week ago	He actually pushed his child away! He would've looked much, much better of a person if he had stopped talking and talked to the kid. Gosh
Kim Radford 1 week ago	He's probably in panic mode. We all have done something similar
Raquel Hervias	i think it is the most watched BBC upload on YouTube now hahahaha.. people just love comedy
Dara Jijo	Can't stop laughing... Too damn funny...
Stephanie Veselka	Lol should be titled Forgets to lock the door
Kenzaki	The family was interviewed by bbc recently. The mom said she was watching/recording the live broadcast on tv when she suddenly saw her kids on the screen. Hahahaha rofl
Siddarth Holt	Haha..... and the ninja comes swoops the kids out hilarious
Baroto	Wakakaakakak... I laugh all the rest of my day after watching this... The man was so helpless when the kids and the wife suddenly walked into his "studio"
Susanna Vesna	Ahahhaa! Best thing ever! I love how he closes his eyes trying to compose himself! And that nanny! Sliding on the floor like a pro!
Tiffany Waltari	LOL Oh my God that's so cute. <3
	Youtube
Mikey Mike	The moment the wife comes flying in the doorway is so epic. Reminds me of Kramer.
TrainTrackTrav	Little girl walks in like, " Yo sup monosyllabic, Pops! "

Tom Marshall	The little girl walks in like a gangster
Gina DiBetta	she pulled a "Kramer"...with her pants half down!! poor momma... Lol
Just a Shadow	I love the dope moves the girl does while entering.
Henry Loh	This is the most laughable video with the topic North Korea lol
Jammy James	Why did people get so mad over this?
Khan Osama	The wife was probably quietly watching her husband's interview live on BBC World News in the living room at the time... Then all hell broke loose .
Aditya Lee	that baby at 0:09 just came in and be like yo wuzzup bruh, check out my ride
Aditya Lee	her mom then came in & say you can't show that much swag on live TV son
Sam Chapman	The first little girl walked in with so much swag!
compilation squad	Oh man when she closes the door like no one saw anything lol
McKenna Smith	that little girl came in with the most confident walk I've ever seen. the mom however busted in like she's breaking up a ninja movie
DD K DD	hahahahahaha haha.... i love this video. really made my day i love the chubby kid in yellow shirt. ..as if abt to say " hi daddy ".. and the recuser even funnier.she dragged them out ... really funny..
Ilona Kalińska	0:03 thug life dance? hahaha